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to keep Members advised as to any additions or changes as far in advance as possible.

Mr. HALLECK. I would like to inquire of the gentleman whether or not the second bill on the list for Monday has to do with the matter of beef or meat imports?

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is correct.

# DISPENSING WITH BUSINESS IN ORDER UNDER CALENDAR WEDNESDAY RULE ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule may be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, can the gentleman give us any indication of the prospects for the sine die adjournment?

Mr. ALBERT. I am not able to do that at this time. That is a matter that is not solely within the control of the House. We are doing everything we can to expedite the legislative business. We are trying to complete the program and I think we have done quite well in moving toward adjournment.

Mr. GROSS. You did just a little too well in the last 24 hours, in my opinion.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman for the compliment he has paid us just now. It is very rare that the gentleman is so generous with his commendations.

Mr. GROSS. I would be very much interested and I am sure all Members are very much interested as to whether we are going to reach the sine die adjournment before the Democrats gather for their festivities at Atlantic City. I hope the gentleman can give us some information or the distinguished Speaker of the House can give us some information.

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman knows that we gave our Republican friends a week off before the Republican Convention and we are not taking a week off before the Democratic Convention. We are trying to finish the legislative business for this session of the Congress.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to renew my request of last week to the distinguished majority leader from the hills of Oklahoma. I know he knows of the scenic railways that travel through the Ozarks. Is or is not the bill that he read, labeled "Scenic Ozark Railways" or "Ozark Waterways." We have both, as the gentleman knows.

Mr. ALBERT. The bill has to do with the Ozark national scenic riverways.

Mr. HALL. It is riverways? I thought the gentleman said railways. Since we do have the Missouri Pacific Railroad down there which travels along a most scenic route, I would like to know

if the bill had to do with railways or riverways.

Mr. ALBERT. Is the gentleman in favor of this Ozark National Scenic Riverways bill?

Mr. HALL. I am not prepared to comment on that. But I would like to know whether I am willing to vote on the scenic railways which are in being or this thing that has been picked out from the sky or the riverways, Mr. Majority Leader.

Mr. ALBERT. It is the riverways bill and I am sorry if the gentleman misunderstood me.

Mr. HALL. I thank the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT]?

There was no objection.

## MR. ADAM YARMOLINSKY

(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's debate on the antipoverty bill, it was represented that Mr. Adam Yarmolinsky would not be assigned to an administrative responsibility in this vital program.

I cannot understand the motives which prompted this kind of a determination and hope that it may be reconsidered.

Mr. Yarmolinsky is known to me only by his deeds. I have found him to be a vigorous public official of extraordinary dedication. His contribution to the development of and preparations for the antipoverty program have been of immeasurable value. This vital program would suffer a distressing loss if Mr. Yarmolinsky were denied a part in its implementation.

## TRAGEDY IN VIETNAM

(Mr. CONTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of sadness that I announce to the House of Representatives that one of the casualties in the Vietnam crisis is a young man from the First Congressional District of Massachusetts, Lt. Leonard L. Kaster of Holyoke, Mass.

This young man was a navigator on a B-57 bomber which crashed in a Red-controlled jungle sector of South Vietnam last Wednesday while en route from the Philippines to the Siagon Airport in South Vietnam.

It is feared that he and the other crewmen aboard perished in the crash.

This navigator is a veteran of almost 4 years of military service, entering the Air Force in 1960. Previous to that, he graduated from Holyoke High School. In 1960 he received a degree from Georgetown University.

It is certainly a tragedy to have a casualty such as this in an undeclared conflict.

I hope beyond hope that there remains a chance for his survival.

In notifying the House at this time, I respectfully ask my distinguished colleagues to join with me in silent prayer for Leonard L. Kaster.

(Mr. CURTIS (at the request of Mr. SCHADEBERG) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. CURTIS' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

## CIVIL RIGHTS RECORD OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

(Mr. ASHBROOK (at the request of Mr. SCHADEBERG) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, Congressional Quarterly has compiled a comprehensive survey of the voting records of President Lyndon Johnson and Senator BARRY GOLDWATER on the civil rights issues which have been before the Congress during the time these two men were in Government. I include it at this point:

### JOHNSON'S HOUSE AND SENATE VOTES ON CIVIL RIGHTS, 1937-52

1937

Year 1937, antilynching bill: Passed, 277 to 120 (Democrat, 189 to 117; Republican, 75 to 3), April 15. Johnson, against.

1940

Year 1940, antilynching bill: Motion to discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of the bill. Agreed to 256 to 114 (Democrat, 106 to 111; Republican, 146 to 3), January 8. Johnson, against.

Year 1940, antilynching bill: Passed 252 to 131 (Democrat, 109 to 123; Republican, 140 to 80), January 10. Johnson against.

1942

Year 1942, antipoll tax bill: Motion to discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of the bill. Agreed to 251 to 85 (Democrat, 123 to 81; Republican, 123 to 3), October 12. Johnson, against.

Year 1942, antipoll tax bill: A motion to agree to a resolution for consideration of the antipoll tax bill. Agreed to 260 to 84 (Democrat 124 to 81; Republican 123 to 3), October 12. Johnson, against.

Year 1942, antipoll tax bill: Passed 254 to 84 (Democrat, 125 to 80; Republican, 126 to 4), October 13. Johnson, against.

1943

Year 1943, antipoll tax bill: A motion to agree to a resolution calling for the consideration of the bill agreed to 265 to 105 (Democrat, 85 to 95; Republican, 176 to 10), May 24. Johnson, against.

Year 1943, antipoll tax bill: A motion to discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of a resolution calling for the consideration of the bill. Agreed to 268 to 110 (Democrat, 88 to 100; Republican, 176 to 10), May 24. Johnson, against.

Year 1943, antipoll tax bill: Passed 265 to 110 (Democrat, 92 to 93; Republican, 169 to 17), May 25. Johnson, against.

1945

Year 1945, antipoll tax bill: Motion to discharge Rules and Judiciary Committees from further consideration of the bill and bring it to the floor. Agreed to 224 to 95 (Democrat, 103 to 79; Republican, 119 to 16), June 11. Johnson, not recorded.

Year 1945, antipoll tax bill: Motion to consider bill under limited debate. Agreed to

220-84 (Democrat, 103-79; Republican, 115 to 15), June 11. Johnson, not recorded.

Year 1945, antipoll tax bill: Passage of bill making a poll tax unlawful as qualification for voting in Federal elections. Passed 251 to 105 (Democrat, 118 to 86; Republican 31 to 19), June 12. Johnson, against.

1946

Year, 1946, school lunch bill: Amendment denying funds under the act to "any State or school if, in carrying out its functions under this title, it makes any discrimination because of race," accepted 258 to 110 (Democrat, 105 to 99; Republican, 152 to 10), February 21. Johnson, against.

Year, 1946, motion to adjourn to prevent floor action on the FEPC bill: Rejected 97 to 199 (Democrat, 66 to 76; Republican, 31 to 122), July 10. Johnson, for.

1947

Year, 1947, antipoll tax bill: Motion to adjourn to prevent vote on bill. Rejected 85 to 299 (Democrat, 85 to 77; Republican, 0 to 221), July 21. Johnson, for.

Year 1947, antipoll tax bill: Passage of bill prohibiting payment of poll tax as a qualification in Federal elections, passed 290 to 112 (Democrat, 73 to 98; Republican, 216 to 14), July 21. Johnson, against.

1948

Year, 1948, Southern States educational compact: Congressional approval of 15 Southern States compact to establish regional universities for colored and later for white students, opposed by NAACP as a device to perpetuate segregation. Approved 236 to 45 (Democrat, 87 to 31; Republican, 149 to 12), May 4. Johnson, for.

1949

Year, 1949, cloture rule: Vote on resolution to discharge the Senate Rules Committee from further consideration of a resolution to amend the cloture rule to permit cloture on motions which propose cloture on a bill: Rejected 31 to 56 (Democrat, 0 to 49; Republican, 31 to 7), February 7. Johnson, against.

Year, 1949, cloture rule: Amendment to the cloture rule which would enable two-thirds of the Members voting to impose cloture on any matter except changes in the Senate rules: Rejected 29 to 57 (Democrat, 17 to 27; Republican, 12 to 30), March 17. Johnson, against.

Year, 1949, cloture rule: Amendment which would permit cloture on all matters, including Senate rules, by a constitutional majority (49 Senators): Rejected 17 to 69 (Democrat, 13 to 31; Republican, 4 to 38), March 17. Johnson, against.

Year, 1949, cloture rule: Amendment, offered as a substitute for the cloture resolution, which would make cloture applicable to all business, except proposals to change the rules, by a vote of two-thirds of the total Senate membership. (A so-called compromise, the amendment was backed by a Republican-southern Democrat coalition and actually made cloture more difficult to impose than had previously been the case.) Passed 63 to 23 (Democrat, 29 to 15; Republican, 34 to 8), March 17. Johnson, for.

Year, 1949, National Housing Act of 1949: Amendment prohibiting discrimination or segregation under the act because of race, creed, or color: Rejected 31 to 49 (Democrat, 3 to 41; Republican, 28 to 8), April 21. Johnson, against.

Year, 1949, Federal aid to education: Amendment to prohibit segregation in administration of the act: Rejected 16 to 65 (Democrat, 0 to 48; Republican, 16 to 17), May 3. Johnson, against.

Year 1949, Home Rule for District of Columbia: Amendment to require a referendum of qualified voters on any changes in segregation policy in the District of Columbia. Rejected 27 to 49 (Democrats 24 to 21; Republicans, 3 to 28), May 31. Johnson, for.

1950

Year 1950, FEPC amendment: Motion to table FEPC amendment to the bill repealing the tax on oleomargarine. Agreed to 59 to 17 (Democrats, 44 to 1; Republicans 15 to 16), January 18. Johnson, for.

Year 1950, antilynch amendment: Motion to table antilynch amendment to the oleomargarine tax repeal bill. Agreed to 80 to 20 (Democrats 45 to 1; Republicans 15 to 19), January 18. Johnson, for.

Year 1950, poll-tax amendment: Motion to table antipoll tax amendment to the bill repealing the tax on oleomargarine. Agreed to 59 to 17 (Democrats 44 to 0; Republicans 15 to 17), January 18. Johnson, for.

Year 1950, cloture: Motion to invoke cloture on motion to begin consideration of a bill to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission. Rejected 52 to 32 (Democrats 19 to 26; Republicans 33 to 6), May 19. (64 votes required for cloture) Johnson, against.

Year 1950, Manpower Registration Act of 1950: Extend Selective Service Act of 1948. Amendment to strike out voluntary segregation amendment reported by committee. Agreed to 42-29 (Democrats 16 to 25; Republicans 26 to 4), June 21. Johnson, against.

Year 1950, Armed Forces Segregation: Amendment to the draft extension bill, which would provide for segregation if a majority of draftees and enlistees in 36 States expressed such a preference after 6 months operation of the law. Rejected 27 to 45 (Democrats 24 to 16; Republicans 3 to 29), June 22. Johnson, for.

Year 1950, cloture: Invoke cloture on motion to take up FEPC bill (64 "yeas" required). Rejected 55 to 38 (Democrats 22 to 27; Republicans 33 to 6), July 12. Johnson, against.

Year 1950, Railway Labor Act: Motion to table amendments to the Railway Labor Act which would have denied the provisions of the act to labor organizations that segregated or excluded minorities. Agreed to 64 to 17 (Democrats 41 to 0; Republicans 23 to 17), December 11. Johnson, for.

JOHNSON, GOLDWATER CIVIL RIGHTS VOTES,

1953-60

1953

Year, 1953, cloture rule: Motion to table motion to consider adoption of Senate rules for the 83d Congress; the motion was preliminary to an attempt to modify rule XXII to facilitate the imposition of cloture and limitation of debate. Agreed to 70 to 21 (Democrat, 41 to 5; Republican, 29 to 16), January 7. Johnson, for. GOLDWATER, for.

1956

Year, 1956, civil rights bill: Motion to adjourn for 5 minutes in order that there be a morning hour, a parliamentary move to bring the civil rights bill to the floor. Rejected 6 to 76 (Democrat, 3 to 39; Republican, 3 to 37), July 24. Johnson, against. GOLDWATER, against.

1957

Year, 1957, cloture rule: Motion to table motion to consider adoption of Senate rules for the 85th Congress. The motion was preliminary to an attempt to modify rule XXII to facilitate the imposition of cloture and limitation of debate. Agreed to 55 to 38 (Democrat, 27 to 21; Republican, 28 to 17), January 4. Johnson, for. GOLDWATER, for.

Year, 1957, Civil Rights Act of 1957. RUSSELL, Democrat, of Georgia, point of order against Knowland, Republican, of California, objection to referral of bill to Judiciary Committee. Rejected 39 to 45 (Democrat, 34 to 11; Republican, 5 to 34), June 20, 1957. The rejection of RUSSELL's point of order permitted the bill to be placed directly on the Senate calendar without having to go to the Judiciary Committee. Johnson, for. GOLDWATER, for.

Year, 1957, Civil Rights Act of 1957: Knowland, Republican, of California, motion to consider the bill. Agreed to 71 to 18 (Democrat, 29 to 18; Republican, 42 to 0), July 16, 1957. Agreement on the motion took H.R. 6127 from the Senate calendar and made it the pending business. Johnson, for. GOLDWATER, for.

Year, 1957, Civil Rights Act of 1957: Knowland, Republican, of California—HUMPHREY, Democrat, of Minnesota, amendment to add to part III of the civil rights bill—providing for enforcement of the 14th amendment—language repealing an 1866 statute that gave the President power to use troops to enforce existing civil rights law. Accepted, 90 to 0 (Democrat, 47 to 0; Republican, 43 to 0), July 22, 1957. Johnson, for. GOLDWATER, for.

Year, 1957, Civil Rights Act of 1957: Bricker, Republican, of Ohio, amendment to modify part III of the bill to permit the Attorney General to institute civil action for the protection of civil right guaranteed under the 14th amendment only when directed to do so by the President. Rejected 29 to 61 (Democrat, 7 to 40; Republican, 22 to 21), July 23, 1957. Johnson, against. GOLDWATER, against.

Year, 1957, Civil Rights Act of 1957: Cooper, Republican, of Kentucky, amendment to modify part III to authorize the Attorney General to institute civil action for preventive relief only when a conspiracy prevents or hinders compliance with a Federal court order issued to secure to any person the equal protection of the laws provided by the 14th amendment. Rejected 8 to 81 (Democrat, 2 to 45; Republican, 6 to 38), July 23, 1957, Johnson, against. GOLDWATER, against.

Year, 1957, Civil Rights Act of 1957: ANDERSON (Democrat, of New Mexico), ARKEN (Republican, of Vermont), amendment to eliminate section 121 of part III of the Civil Rights bill which would have permitted the Attorney General to institute civil action for preventive relief in civil rights cases under the 14th amendment. Accepted 52 to 38 (Democrat, 34 to 13; Republican, 18 to 25), July 24, 1957. Johnson, for. GOLDWATER, for.

Year 1957, Civil Rights Act of 1957: O'Mahoney (Democrat, of Wyoming), Keftauver (Democrat, of Tennessee), CHURCH (Democrat, of Idaho) amendment to guarantee jury trials in all cases of criminal contempt and provide uniform methods of selecting Federal court juries. Accepted, 51 to 42 (Democrat, 39 to 9, Republican, 12 to 33), August 2, 1957. Johnson, for. GOLDWATER, for.

Year 1957, Civil Rights Act of 1957: CASE (Republican, of South Dakota) amendment to make a district court's jurisdiction over right-to-vote cases permissive rather than mandatory when administrative remedies had not been exhausted. Rejected 34 to 47 (Democrat, 30 to 13; Republican, 4 to 34), August 2, 1957. Johnson, for. GOLDWATER, against.

Year, 1957, Civil Rights Act of 1957: Passage of the bill. Passed 72 to 18 (Democrat, 29 to 18; Republican, 43 to 0), August 7, 1957. Johnson, for. GOLDWATER, for.

1959

Year, 1959, Cloture rule: Motion to adjourn to the next day to prevent motion from being made to consider the adoption of new Senate rules. Agreed to 73 to 23 (Democrat, 60 to 13; Republican, 23 to 10), January 7. Johnson, for. GOLDWATER, not recorded.

Year, 1959, Cloture rule: Motion to table motion to consider adoption of Senate rules for the 86th Congress. This motion provided for adoption of all 85th Congress rules except rule XXII, and called for immediate consideration of a revised rule XXII. Agreed to 60 to 36 (Democrat, 40 to 22; Republican, 20 to 14), January 9. Johnson, for. GOLDWATER, for.